

12. FORECAST — PARIS:
P (21-10) Temp. 69-68
Temp. 70-72 (22-24). Dr.
Wind force 0-2 (1-2).
ROME: Sun. Temp. 70-72
Temp. 72-74 (22-24).
WEATHER: PAGE 2

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1972

Established 1887

Austria	8. S.	Lichtenstein	70 P.
Belgium	12. S. Fr.	Luxembourg	12. L. Fr.
Denmark	2. D. Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	9 P.	Netherlands	1. For.
France	1.60 Fr.	Norway	2. Nkr.
Germany	1.80 Dm.	Portugal	1. Esc.
Great Britain	8 P.	Spain	1.25 Pts.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.50	Switzerland	1.20 SF.
Iran	20 Rials	U.S.	7.55
Israel	100 Lira	U.S. Military	50.20
Yugoslavia	1.50 Dr.		

Gen. Oufkir, Leading Backer Of King Hassan, Found Dead

Moroccans Say Death Was Suicide

By Henry Ginder

RABAT, Morocco, Aug. 17 (NYT).—King Hassan II, who yesterday escaped from the second military rebellion in 13 months, lost his principal military supporter early today when Gen. Mohammed Oufkir, the minister of defense, apparently committed suicide.

Gen. Oufkir was found in an undisclosed place with a bullet through his head a few hours after Moroccan Air Force fighters attempted to shoot down the royal plane carrying King Hassan home from a visit to France. Official and unofficial sources concurred in saying that the general had shot himself.

Reports that the general was involved in the plot against the king were generally discounted.

The explanation for the death that appeared most reasonable to informed sources here was that the minister felt he had failed the king yesterday as he had in July of last year when the king narrowly escaped death at the hands of army elements.

Despite this blow, the embattled monarch appeared in control of the country as the revolt, which also included strafing of Rabat Airport and the main royal palace, seemed limited to part of the air force based in Kanitra.

The base was invaded without a fight last night by the army under Gen. Oufkir's orders. About 300 American military personnel and their families were reported safe.

At least eight air force officers were under arrest, including the Kenitra base commander, Maj. Koussa El-Qasli, who broke his arm after he bailed out of his jet.

Two officers escaped in a helicopter to British-held Gibraltar, where they asked for asylum. Three pilots who were with them asked to be repatriated.

In London, the Foreign Office withheld ruling on a Moroccan request for extradition of the two officers. United Press International reported.

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We have come out of the closed circuit and stagnant waters



Gen. Mohammed Oufkir of Morocco (left), reported to have committed suicide in aftermath of Wednesday's assassination attempt against King Hassan, is shown in this file photo displaying fealty to the king by kissing his hand.

Associated Press
South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and presidential
A. Kissinger before the start of their talks in Saigon yesterday.

inger, Thieu Set New Session; i Sees No Gains in Secret Talks

Aug. 17 (AP).—Kissinger and President Thieu scheduled a meeting of conferees reporting the progress of the talks and gen-
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U.S. mounts heavy raids
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aggression and neocolonialism." In Saigon, meanwhile, it had been assumed that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu would confer for only one day, as they did during the "secretive" negotiations in July 1971.

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House Cites Concern linger at Peace Talks

By Fred Farns

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airman of the
Government
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instructions con-
a meeting, later
he had asked the
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Gen. Amin said he would ask
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But he did not say what steps
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Radio Uganda said Gen. Amin
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David, Md., to report to Mr. Nixon on his talks with Mr. Thieu.
Neither U.S. Embassy nor presidential palace officials would comment on the substance of today's talks. Mr. Kissinger told newsmen earlier that he was here for a general review of the political and military situation. He declined to answer questions about whether he had brought any new proposals with him.

"I really won't talk," he said. "There is no sense in asking me questions."

With Mr. Kissinger at today's meeting were an aide, Winston Ladd, and U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, Bunker. With Mr. Thieu were Mr. Kissinger's Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Phu Duc, and Hoang Duc Nha, another adviser and presidential con-

fidant.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman noted that Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Thieu were smiling as they posed for photographers at the palace before the start of the meeting. But under questioning by newsmen, he said he could not characterize the atmosphere of the

meeting.

Soviet Assurances

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Two Soviet leaders today as-
sured Le Duan that Moscow will continue to give military and economic aid to his country until the complete triumph of its just cause," the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Mr. Thieu was visiting Moscow on his way home for routine con-
sultations.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Uganda Also Plans to Expel Asian Professional People

KAMPALA, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin announced to-
day that Asian professional people
here, previously exempted
from his expulsion decree, would
now also have to leave Uganda, Radio Uganda said.

He did not specify any dead-
line for their departure, but the report suggested that they might be subject to the same 90-day
time limit, up Nov. 5, applied to
other non-Ugandan Asians.

It is estimated that this new
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Saigon Positions Attacked**U.S. Fighter-Bombers, B-52s In Heavy Raids on N. Vietnam**

SAIGON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—U.S. planes mounted heavy bombing raids against North Vietnam yesterday. The U.S. command said today.

Spokesmen said that 370 raids by jet fighter-bombers and eight missions by Strategic Air Command B-52s were flown against North Vietnam. Jet fighters struck within 13 miles of Hanoi, damaging a radar site south of the capital city.

The U.S. command said that the 370 air strikes, many of them conducted with guided bombs, destroyed or damaged eight supply storage areas, 42 trucks, seven boats, six bridges, a gasoline tank farm, eight warehouses, an anti-aircraft gun site and an area for the storage of surface-to-air missiles.

The raids ended just before the arrival of President Nixon's adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Mr. Kissinger spent this morn-

ing and early afternoon in briefings with U.S. and civilian officers before meeting President Nguyen Van Thieu.

More Assaults

New Communist assaults were reported throughout South Vietnam today. The heaviest were in the area of embattled Quang Tri, 404 miles north of Saigon, official spokesmen said.

Heavy fighting is and around Quang Tri with North Vietnamese rocket attacks and artillery, left at least 200 Communists and 35 government troops dead, spokesmen said.

The North Vietnamese made a new attempt to cut vital Highway 1 between Quang Tri and Hue by shelling a newly built bridge at My Chanh.

South Vietnamese spokesmen said that marine and airborne troops in and around Quang Tri were struck by about 1,800 artillery and mortar rounds yesterday.

Navy Pilots' Claims

U.S. Navy pilots from the aircraft carrier Hancock claimed that they destroyed three anti-aircraft guns and silenced three other guns and an unknown number of anti-aircraft positions nine miles southwest of Quang Tri.

Heavy fighting also was reported 10 miles west of Hué near King Base, where South Vietnamese infantrymen withstood a 400-round mortar barrage, then killed 18 attacking Communists at a cost of 20 men wounded, the Saigon high command said.

Close to Saigon, the high command claimed that troops had reopened a stretch of Highway 13 from Lal Khe to Chon Thanh, 30 to 40 miles north of the capital. But fighting was reported nearby. An estimated 500 North Vietnamese troops are in the area.

Hanoi Claims 5 Planes

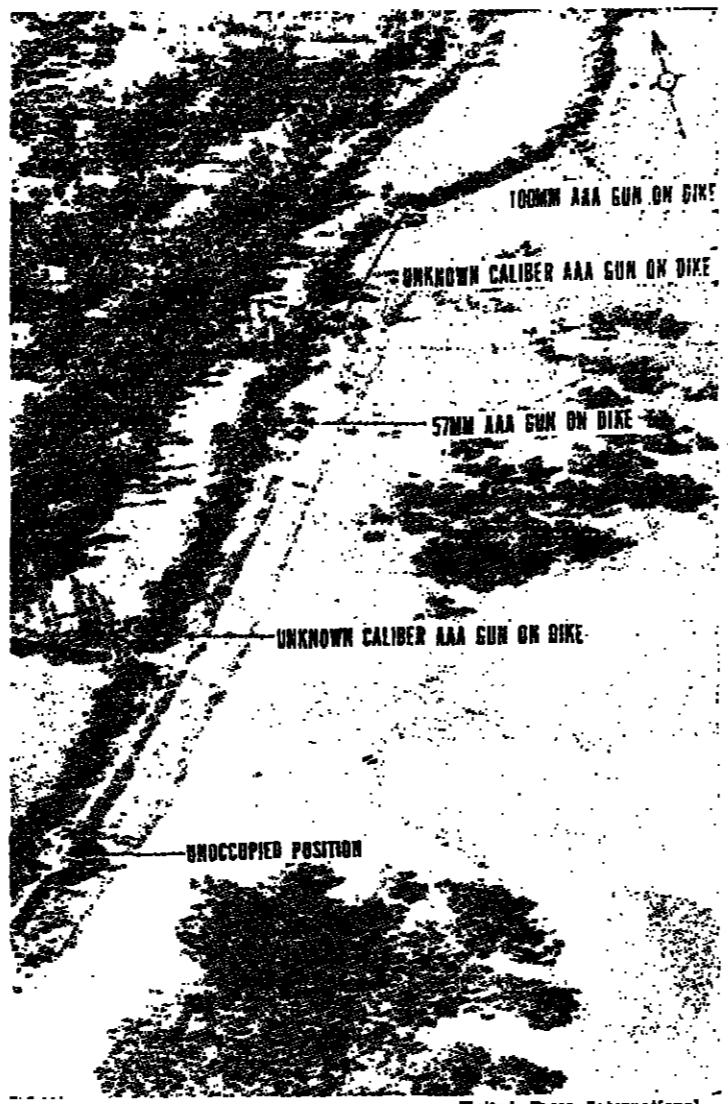
TOKYO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Hanoi's Vietnam News Agency reported that five U.S. planes were shot down today over North Vietnam and that an undisclosed number of U.S. pilots were "captured or wiped out."

Death Toll Up For Vietnamese

SAIGON, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Vietnamese battlefield casualties climbed last week and American losses fell as the North Vietnamese made new drives in the Mekong delta and fiercely defended the citadel of Quang Tri city.

South Vietnamese combat deaths rose to 763 killed—against 483 the previous week—and their wounded rose to 2,489. North Vietnamese and Viet Cong deaths reached 3,099—the highest for a month, according to a government spokesman today.

American casualties dropped to four killed and 28 wounded, compared with seven killed and 36 wounded in the previous week. The losses reflected a series of shelling attacks on U.S. installations across the country.



United Press International
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS—Aerial reconnaissance photograph released by the Pentagon Wednesday said to show gun positions on top of dike near Thai Binh, North Vietnam.

Could Jeopardize Negotiations'**White House Cites Concern On Salinger at Peace Talks**

(Continued from Page 1) representative's contact with the Communist negotiators, charging that Henry A. Kissinger's "highly publicized global juncture" would prolong rather than shorten the war.

It is ironic that the White House thinks a brief, middle-level inquiry about the prisoners of war might interfere with negotiations," Sen. McGovern said.

In his comments, Mr. Ziegler responded to questions on the matter by saying: "When a representative for the opposition candidate is in touch with the North Vietnamese, this could jeopardize the President's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Vietnam."

Sen. McGovern replied at the White House, saying that Mr. Nixon has had 3 1/2 years to end the war and obtain the POWs' release and has failed to do so.

Global Juncture

When newsmen asked how they could "jeopardize" the Nixon administration peace negotiations, Mr. Ziegler noted that Sen. McGovern has declined to be briefed on the present negotiating efforts.

Mr. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, met in a secret session in Paris Monday with North Vietnamese Polburo member Le Duc Tho and with chief Paris negotiator Xuan Thuy. After a brief stop in Switzerland, he went to Saigon where today he met with President Nguyen Van Thieu amid speculation that the administration's peace negotiations with the Communists may have reached a "breakthrough" stage.

Mr. Salinger, White House press secretary under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, met with North Vietnamese negotiators on July 18 and Aug. 9 in Paris to discuss the problem of U.S. war prisoners.

He said yesterday that Sen. McGovern had asked him to contact the Hanoi representatives on one point only—if there was any chance of releasing prisoners and if there was any change in their position on the prisoners and anything that would induce them to change."

He said that the Hanoi staff members called him two and a half weeks later and they met again on Aug. 9. They told me the word from Hanoi was that there was no change on the POWs and the prisoners will not be released until hostilities are ended," Mr. Salinger told a reporter.

On this point, Mr. Ziegler responded today to a questioner: "We assume that would be the view—that no one would want negotiations to be unproductive just because we are in an election year."

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On this point, Mr. Ziegler responded today to a questioner: "We assume that would be the view—that no one would want negotiations to be unproductive just because we are in an election year."

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s' Plan Adopted

Rules Panel Maintains Edge by Smaller States

By Warren Weaver, Jr.

Aug. 17 (UPI)—The Rules Committee, a day-old yesterday to pre-serve delegate ad-justments, and enjoy in the nominating ball-to-be-in favor of a plan advanced Tuesday.

Lower, R., Texas, Kemp, R., N.Y., conservatives. That defeated in sub- way night by a recommended by the committee voted the conservative plan adopted. It would take the size of the

The present Republican convention formula was declared unconstitutional by a federal court earlier this year in a suit brought by the Rippin Society, a group of young party liberals. The committee's political director, David J. Swindler, said that a similar case would be filed against the plan adopted yesterday if it is retained by the convention next week.

Prospects for overturning yesterday's decision on the convention floor did not appear too promising. If all the delegates from all the states that opposed the conservative plan yesterday vote for the liberal alternative next week, they still would produce only 526 votes out of 1,248 or 49 short of a majority.

New Provision

The Rules Committee also adopted yesterday without dissent the act limits the era workers in a. The constitution act has been asked to rule on

Senate Francis S. Miller blocked any as a presidential candidate for the stage for the read a telegram from a Dakota, Sen. that he favored his employee to Id work to relax J bars in the 23-

Act. Both actor goals of the which represents all workers except Borsers and super-

Who had warned to be stamped emblem and satisfactory policy either candidate Governor: "All my completely with- to vote for hope other people."

Wisconsin Is. Aug. 17 (AP) began a two- Wisconsin with a of Racine today. It was greeted by 300 as he began to travel through a neighborhood here. He was scheduled for his religious lead- plant tour and uke fund raising

at Rally

ISCO, Aug. 17 (AP) et rally here yes- Shriver focused initial campaign on calling President economic and moral or." seemed buoyed by greeted him here. said that his mis- gress was equally aising campaign



RALLY—Protesters gathering around an effigy of President Nixon at a rally in Miami Beach, where Republicans will hold their National Convention next week.

Cites Inflation Risks in Spending

Nixon Vetoes HEW and Labor Bills

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI)—President Nixon yesterday fulfilled his promise to veto the \$30.50-billion spending bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare because it appropriated \$1.8 billion more than he asked for.

He called the bill "a perfect example of the kind of reckless federal spending that just cannot be done without more taxes or more inflation, both of which I am determined to avoid."

While saying that his administration "is second to none" in concern for America's health, education and manpower needs, Mr. Nixon declared that problems of inflation have a greater priority.

Higher Priority

"No program has a higher priority than continued expansion of the purchasing power of all the people," Mr. Nixon said in an underlined portion of his veto message to Congress.

Hours later the House failed to muster the two-thirds majority necessary to upset the veto. The vote was 263 to 171 in favor of overriding, 47 short of the number needed. There will be no Senate vote.

The House and Senate Appropriations Committees will have another chance at the bill, and the President made it clear that he would not accept "a slight reduction" in the spending amount.

"Such action," he said, "would obviously not satisfy the objections to this measure [that] I have set forth here."

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الإمارات

Obituaries

Jules Romains, 87, Author, Member of French Academy

PARIS, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Jules Romains, 87, the celebrated French man of letters, died in a Paris hospital Monday. News of his death, after a long and painful illness, was withheld until his burial today in Père-Lachaise cemetery, the resting place of many notable Frenchmen.

Mr. Romains' chief literary creation was "Men of Good Will," one of the longest, most intricately designed and most majestic of modern novels.

Ranking with Balzac's "Comédie Humaine" Zola's "Rougon-Macquart" and Proust's "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," "Les Hommes de Bonne Volonté" was written in 27 sections from 1931 to 1946. Its English version was published in the United States as "Men of Good Will," and it ran to 14 volumes with a total of 6,400 pages.

Although "Men of Good Will" was undoubtedly his masterfeat, Mr. Romains also enjoyed a considerable reputation as a playwright, chiefly for his satirical comedy "Knock ou Le Triomphe de la Médecine," and for his rhapsodic and philosophic poetry. His fecundity in these mediums, as in essays, was amazing.

Great Regret

"It is a source of great regret to me," he said toward the close of his life, "that no one has ever valued my poetry higher."

His poetry, however graceful, was eclipsed by his jumbo narrative novel. "The idea of a vast novel, composed of a great number of volumes, and in which I would try to present a sort of epic from the beginning of the 20th century all over the world, and especially in France... existed in my mind from earliest youth, from the very time when I began to write," he once explained.

Mr. Romains sat down to execute his grand design when he was 45 years old, and into it he poured years of close observation of the French and European scene. He worked according to a plan laid out for months and even years ahead. And whether he was in Paris, at his country home, traveling, or in exile in the United States, he turned out a daily stint. He considered 10 typewritten pages in 10 hours an excellent output.

Started at Age 9

Having started to write at the age of 9 (a comedy in verse about divorce) and being endowed with the ability to spin an engrossing story easily, he had no difficulty in completing two unpaid volumes a year.

Although Mr. Romains was elected to the French Academy in 1946 and was excused by André Malraux as "part of the honor of France," and although he was president of PEN, the international writers' organization, from 1956 to 1959, he was not personally popular with other writers. They found him stand-offish, cold and unfriendly, a man who kept himself to himself. That he was a tightwad and that he was wont to brag about his accomplishments added to the disenchantment in which many held him.

In the United States and Mexico, where he lived for much of World War II, his hosts and friends formed a less harsh impression. They considered him charming (when he wanted to be) and vivacious and witty conversationalist with a pleasant smile and a boisterous joke to recount; but vainglorious when it came to his writing. However, like Tolstoy, the faults of the man were submerged by his talents as a writer.

Mr. Romains was a short, massively built man with a high forehead, sky-colored, deep-set eyes and a strong chin. His torso was too large for his legs, and this gave him a startling appearance. In his youth, he was an athlete and a tireless explorer of Paris and the surrounding country. For years in his later life, he did all the heavy work on his farm at Saint-Avertin, a village near Tours.

A French critic remarked on "the pure objectivity of his writing," and this may have come from his years as a teacher of philosophy and from the philosophical strain evident in much of his work. Broadly, he aimed at universal brotherhood, and

specifically at the concept of "unanimism."

Some of his earliest thinking about this idea appeared in 1908 in a book of poems entitled "La Vie Unanime" ("Unanimistic Life"). These poems expressed, in his words, "a new vision of human groups in themselves and not, as was most often the case before them, of the individual elements which compose them."

In its most extended form, this philosophy underlies "Men of Good Will," a sociological pageant that resembles nothing so much as a *mille feuilles* in its multiple layers of incident and meaning. On the surface, the novel spans 29 years of French and Western European history. It opens on an ordinary day in Paris, Oct. 6, 1908, and it concludes on another ordinary day there, Oct. 7, 1933.

Between those dates, the novel deals with clinical exactitude the decay and death of a whole civilization—the world that was sent reeling by World War I and that was creeping to its ineluctable doom in World War II, the likelihood of which was already foreshadowed in 1933 by the rise of Hitlerism.

In line with Mr. Romains's anti-romanticism, "Men of Good Will" has neither heroes nor villains in the accepted sense. His people are shaped by enormously complex forces of history, and however much they may struggle they are in the end powerless to deflect those forces. Thus, there is more than a touch of irony in his Greek sense in the novel's title, for Mr. Romains's men of good will are bound by fate.

Jules Romains was born Louis Farigoule Aug. 26, 1885, at Saint-Julien Chapteuil, but he passed his childhood in Paris, where his father was a teacher. A brilliant student, he was admitted to the Ecole Normale Supérieure, where he took his degree in philosophy and science in 1908.

It was during this time that he published his first verse, "La Vie Unanime," and took his pen name. Evidently shy, he showed the poems by Romains to one of his professors for an opinion. When approval was forthcoming, he proudly announced that he was Jules Romains—a name that he used for all his scientific writing on extra-retinal vision. In this, he maintained there is such a phenomenon as "eyeless sight."

From 1909 until shortly after the end of World War I, he taught philosophy, first in the provinces and then in Paris. He dropped his university career to devote his time to literature and to travel.

Mr. Romains's reputation as a master story-teller was born with "Les Copains" (English, "The Boys in the Back Room") in 1913 and "Sur les Quais de la Villette" ("On the Wharves of Villette") the following year.

Mr. Romains's literary fame rose to fresh acclaim after the war when he published the three-volume novel "Psyché" ("The Body's Rapture," in English) in which he handled sexual themes with a truly Gallic perceptiveness and delicacy.

He then turned his virtuosity to the theater, writing "Dr. Knock" in 1923. This is considered by some experts to be the best comedy in French in our time. The play, which has been staged all over the world, is a satire on medical quackery and human cruelty. Dr. Knock's object in life is to put money into his purse, and this he succeeds in doing handsomely by persuading people that they are frightfully ill, or about to become so—a state that they also seem to enjoy.

Two of his books were about the United States. "A Visit to the Americans" in 1936 and "Salsette Discovers America" in 1942. Both reflect his favorable impressions of this country, its people and their democratic way of life.

Another book, "The Seven Mysterious of Europe," appeared in 1940, and it cast Mr. Romains in an ambiguous light. For it related in great detail how he had, in the late 1930s, attempted to invert World War II as an amateur ambassador of goodwill.

What dismayed his readers was Mr. Romains's account of his visits and of advice to King Leopold of the Belgians and to Nazi leaders, including Joachim von Ribbentrop and Otto Abetz (later ambassador to Vichy France), as well as to leaders of the French government, including Pierre Laval. Mr. Romains wrote himself as a male Cassandra, and his self-praise seemed excessive to the point of being a delusion of grandeur.

However, much was remitted him during his war years in the United States and Mexico when he worked tirelessly for the Free French movement and when he strove to rally writers to the Allied cause by declaring that it

Keystone
Jules Romains

Jewish Sources Report

Heavy Exit Fees Imposed On Educated Soviet Jews

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Soviet authorities have instituted a new system of heavy exit fees ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for educated Jews who want to emigrate to Israel, Jewish sources report.

They said they learned of the new measure, replacing the old general fees of about \$1,000, while some Jews were applying for exit visas with a branch of the Soviet Interior Ministry Tuesday. No official confirmation was available.

Intellectuals have long encountered more difficulties in emigrating than blue-collar or clerical workers and tradesmen. But Western diplomats said tensions between Jews and Soviet authorities over this group of applications were evidently sharpening because more intellectuals had lately been applying for exit visas.

Western diplomats had apparently overstated some projections reportedly mentioned to President Nixon when he met with Soviet leaders in May. On the basis of the exodus up to that time, the projection for this year as a whole would have been nearly 30,000, these diplomats reported.

Some Jewish intellectuals are now contending, however, that the flow since mid-year has slowed down, reflecting a change in attitude of Soviet authorities. But, so far, there is no official confirmation, nor any confirmation from diplomats who follow such affairs closely.

The imposition of a new schedule of fees for educated applicants, if put fully into practice, would be aimed not only at blocking intellectuals who have already applied but at deterring others from applying in the future, Jewish sources said.

They reported having been told that Jews who had qualified from a teachers' institute paid charges of \$5,400, university graduates \$13,200, and holders of the candidate degree—equivalent to an American Ph. D.—\$26,400. Other Jewish sources reported slightly different figures, but in

the same general range for each category.

The explanation given by government officials, they said, was that this was necessary repayment to the government for the costs of their state-financed education. A similar reason had long been given for the earlier, lower fee.

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The ultimatum followed the government's authorization to the state television network, RAI, on Saturday to go ahead with experimental color broadcasts during the Munich Olympic Games using both Pal and Secam systems.

Cabinet Would Fall

Loss of Republican votes would deprive Premier Giulio Andreotti's government of its parliamentary majority and force its downfall. The Republicans are not members of the three-party coalition formed on June 26. But they are pledged to support it in parliament.

Italian opponents of Secam argue that it is only used in France, Luxembourg and the Soviet Union, whereas most of Italy's closest neighbors and the rest of Europe, including Britain, use Pal.

The Republican ultimatum also was seen as a blow at French President Georges Pompidou, who stressed the advantages of Secam during recent talks with Mr. Andreotti.

Italian government sources, commenting on the Republican ultimatum, stressed that the experimental broadcasts, which will continue for 60 days, are intended only to compare reception of the two systems throughout Italy.

If Mr. Andreotti decided to go ahead with color TV, he would review the matter with parliament, the sources said.

Five-Year Plan In Japan to Cut Traffic Deaths

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—The Japanese transport ministry today released details of a five-year plan to cut traffic deaths, mainly through tougher automobile safety standards.

The recommendations list 63 goals, most of which are to be achieved within three years, a spokesman said.

Among the measures are improvement of steering equipment, fuel tank design and the driver's field of vision; and the installation of double-braking systems on all vehicles, alarm devices to warn of excessive speed and safety belts for all seats.

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The Corolla was chosen in preference to the French-built Mirage-Milan.

Swiss Recommend Buying U.S. Corsairs

BERN, Aug. 17 (AP).—The Swiss Defense Ministry has formally recommended that a \$240-million Swiss Air Force order be awarded to the American firm Litton-Tenco-Vought for 60 Corsair A-7G fighter-bombers, the government announced today.

The seven-man federal cabinet will make the final decision before parliament begins its fall session next month, the announcement said.

The Corolla was chosen in preference to the French-built

Mirage-Milan.

Pope Hails Protestant

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 17 (AP).—Pope Paul VI has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dr. Philip A. Potter, a Methodist from the British West Indies, for his election as secretary-general of the World Council of Churches.

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PATEK PHILIP

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Friday, August 18, 1972 *

Violence in the Air

It is one of the well-expounded ironies of history that the Wright Brothers, in freeing man from the earth by powered flight, also vastly expanded his ability to harm himself. From the Taube of 1914 to the B-52 of 1972, the airplane has been a weapon of war. Increasingly now, it is becoming a vehicle of crime—ranging from hijackings for loot to (in Argentina) a jail-break and, in Morocco, the attempted assassination of King Hassan.

To be sure, much of this crime is associated with civil war. When a million in ransom was exacted for the American plane recently flown to Algiers, the money was claimed by the Black Panthers as munitions for their revolution. The opening of the jail in Rawson, Argentina, and the subsequent hijacked flight to Chile, was the work of revolutionaries; so presumably was the attack on King Hassan's Boeing-727 and the shooting of the people at the airport.

This confusion between the peaceful purposes of man's implements and his abuse of them is as old as the first tool: The chipped rock that might get man his food or chop down a sapling for shelter could kill one of his fellows. The horse—friend and servant of man from early days—could carry him into battle. The wheel, that magnificent invention, enabled chariots to charge, as well as carts to carry grain and mills to grind it. The Congreve rocket lighted up Fort McHenry under siege, as rockets might signal a ship in distress—and

to press on further, to blast London with V-2s as well as land men on the moon.

But it is not practical to allow this confusion to dominate the law, metropolitan or international. When opponents of gun control in the Senate or elsewhere argue that it is men who kill men, not guns; when those who fight against strict international rules on hijacking point out that this crime can be committed for high motives as well as low, they evade the central issue that men use guns to kill, and that hijackers disrupt innocent traffic and endanger innocent lives. War is hell, to use a cliché that each generation apparently must learn anew, and aerial bombing has made it more hellish. There are moments in the life of every people when only civil war seems able to confront oppression.

Nevertheless, the whole history of human society has been an effort to regulate, if not, unfortunately, to abolish killing. And since killing by the rules is better than killing without any rules at all, the new threat posed to the comity of nations by unregulated use of the plane as a weapon needs more thought and swifter action than the nations have given it. The attempt on King Hassan's life seems relatively free from international complications (although both his passenger jet and the military craft which attacked it came from American factories), but that is unusual in crime in the air. Whatever the excuse—and there are all sorts of excuses for all sorts of offenses—air piracy is just that: The pirate is in the old definition, the enemy of mankind.

Ripe for Imagination

Israel has now sent out a signal of recognizing the diminution of military danger in the Middle East, following the expulsion of Soviet advisers from Egypt. Defense Minister Dayan suggests that Israel is ready to act, not just talk, on the assumption that things are no longer what they used to be between Israel and its Arab neighbors. As such, his remarks in an Israel radio interview seem a positive advance over Premier Meir's tentative assessment last month.

When Mrs. Meir spoke, Israel's intelligence chiefs were not certain how extensive the Soviet pullout would be, and the government chose to play safe in relying on their most cautious estimates. By now, Israel's leaders are reportedly satisfied that the Soviet withdrawal is indeed wide-ranging. Of more than 16,000 Soviet military men in Egypt a month ago, no more than 3,000 are still there, and the exodus is continuing.

The practical military impact of Mr. Dayan's announced decisions is not clear. He did not define the "redeployment" of his forces along the Suez Canal front, and the reduced level of routine reserve call-ups seems to have been in the works anyway. Nevertheless, symbolically, both Egypt and Israel appear to have reduced their concentration on the military options. The question now is whether either side will move to open any serious new political or diplomatic options.

Mr. Dayan reiterated Israel's belief, shared by Secretary of State Rogers and United States diplomats, that a limited interim agreement along the Suez Canal cease-fire

line is the most promising avenue of approach right now. This is not a rigid plan. There is room for maneuver to overcome President Sadat's fear that a limited arrangement would freeze into a long-term truce, with Israel still in control of a large part of the Sinai Peninsula.

One of the superfluous complications in the current search for political options is the American election campaign. Mr. Sadat might well believe—certainly the Israelis are fearful of it—that after the votes are counted, any American administration would be ready to exert more pressure on Israel for political concessions than is possible during the campaign. On this reasoning, Cairo's continuing rebuffs to U.S. offers to act as go-between can be taken as short-term posturing a delaying action until the more favorable postelection season.

The tragedy would be to waste the political momentum generated by the sudden jolt to the military deadlock. A useful service would be rendered if peacemakers from the United States or the United Nations utilized this opportunity to compose a variety of specific procedural options toward achieving a Suez Canal arrangement or even a more elusive comprehensive settlement. The aim would be to give the parties a tempting array of negotiating channels, direct and indirect, secret and public, through which they could fashion their own agreements.

After two years of deadlock, the Middle East is ripe for new effort and new imagination this autumn. Without a fresh approach, even the lower military tensions will not jog the parties loose from the sterile rigidities of their past.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ramsey Clark in Hanoi

Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark used poor judgment in publicly criticizing American war policies while on his fact-finding mission to North Vietnam. For one so prominent in American governmental affairs to denounce U.S. actions in the capital of a nation with which this country is involved in combat was bound to detract from the humane course he hoped to advance.

Predictably, the ensuing political storm has all but obliterated the correctness of what Mr. Clark said as distinct from where he

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Israel and Its Arabs

Israel's relations with its Arabs will become more problematic in future. Demographic projections have shown that, even allowing for immigration, Arabs will constitute 43 percent of the population in 1990 if the occupied territories are retained. The difference in rates of reproduction works against the Jewish proportion. Without the

—From the *Guardian* (London).

occupied territories Arabs will form only 2 percent of the population by 1990. In the former eventuality the Jewish nature of the state will be called in question, and with it will come the accusation of discrimination—already in the cases of Berem and Ikrir. It is an accusation which cannot be deflected by the plea of security.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 18, 1897

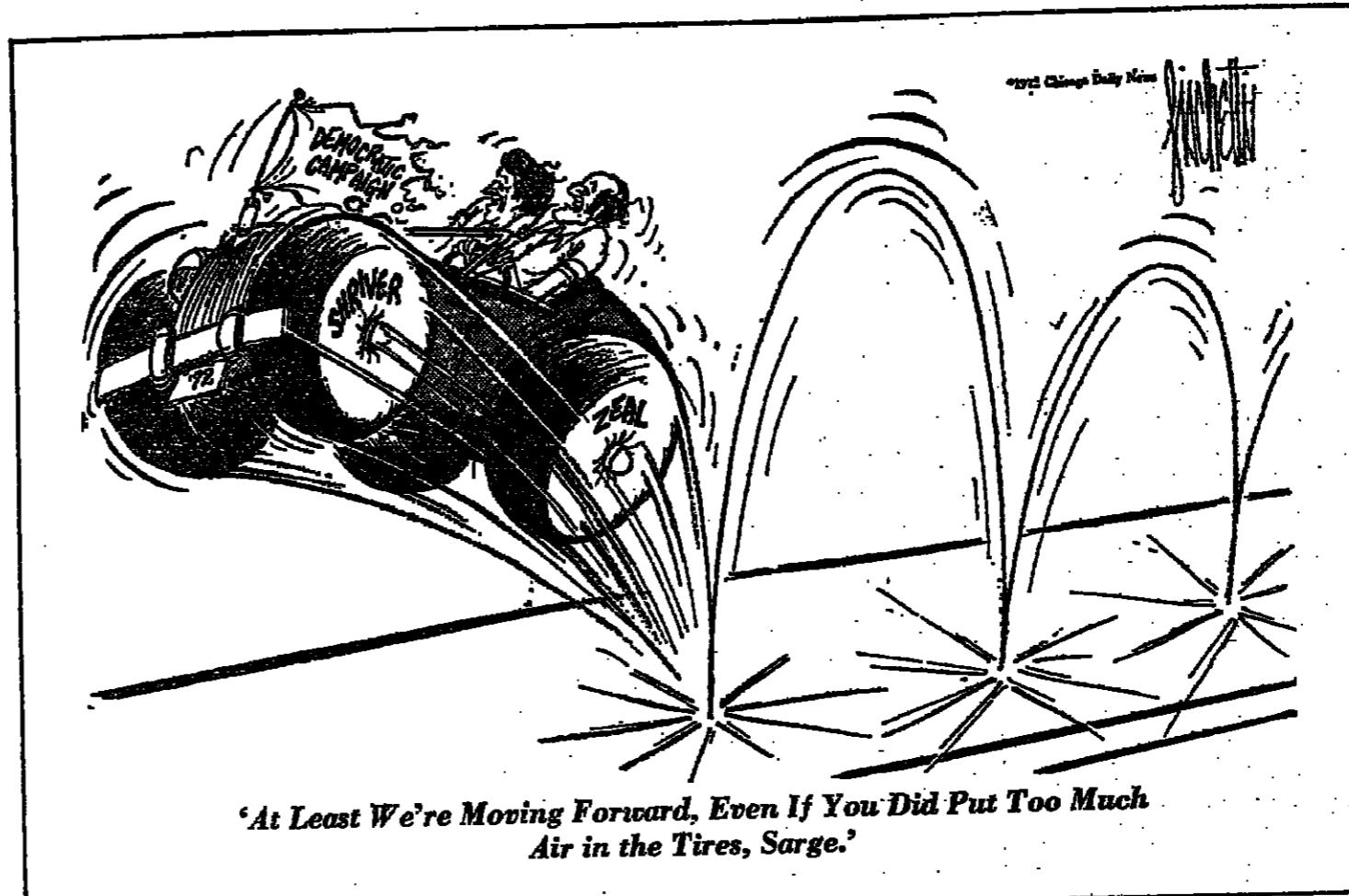
WASHINGTON—An order issued by the Navy Department directs a flotilla of six torpedo boats to be mobilized in New York on Oct. 1 and proceed to the Gulf of Mexico, where they are to remain until next spring. While the department alleges that this has no ulterior significance, the belief exists among naval officers that it is for the purpose of having a nest within striking reach of Cuban waters, in case Spain should resent President McKinley's demands for the granting of autonomy to Cuba.

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1922

NEW YORK—Long Beach bathers must keep six inches apart. The beach patrolmen will walk the beach with tape measures to enforce the latest decree of Chief of Police John Tracy of Long Beach. Chief Tracy wondered for a long time how he could put into effect a rule that would not be too puritanical and which at the same time would take away some of the toe-aligning qualities of beach life before he hit upon the idea of keeping bathers of the opposite sex at least six inches apart.

الحمل



For God and Mr. Nixon

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON.—The Nixon administration's lengthy and assiduous courtship of Roman Catholic voters is one of the remarkable features of the political scene. The latest gesture was its endorsement of a Democrat-sponsored bill to give a \$200 tax credit to parents of children in parochial and private schools.

A year ago this month, President Nixon told the Knights of Columbus in New York: "Your fight to save your schools, you can count on my support."

On April 10, he went to Philadelphia to repeat that pledge to the National Catholic Educational Association's annual convention.

Financial help for parents of children in church-related schools—83 percent of such children are in Catholic schools—is only one of the administration's many pro-Catholic moves. Consider these other items:

Two weeks ago, the administration announced that 41 private schools and colleges damaged by tropical storm Agnes would receive money from the President's disaster relief fund to pay for their reconstruction. Twenty-seven of them are Catholic primary and secondary schools.

President Nixon, like a fair

recently: "Nixon's done everything except say mass."

The Catholic community is not a political monolith. A substantial majority of Catholics, however, used to vote Democratic. Beginning in the late 1950s during the controversy over the Spanish civil war, the minority of Catholics voting Republican grew appreciably. General Eisenhower won his two campaigns made further inroads.

In 1960, however, the Democratic vote among Catholics rose sharply when John F. Kennedy was the candidate. It stayed high in 1964, perhaps because President Johnson was seen as carrying on the Kennedy policies, and again in 1968, partly because Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, a Catholic, was the Democratic vice-presidential nominee. In choosing first Sen. Eagleton and then Sargent Shriver for vice-president, Sen. McGovern also picked a Catholic running mate.

President Nixon, like a fair

number of other non-Catholics, undoubtedly opposes abortion and favors aid to church-related schools on philosophical grounds.

There is nothing unusual in the hope of Republican political strategists to translate these positions into additional Catholic votes.

When the President's gestures are closely examined, however, they are all curiously insubstantial. Although he retains

ambassador Lodge in Vatican City for example, the President completely disregards Pope Paul's urgent plea to end the Vietnam war and to stop the killing and the creation of new refugees. What do Lodge and His Holiness talk about in their occasional conversations?

Nixon's opposition to abortion is symbolic and has little practical effect. Abortion is an issue decided not by the federal government but by the states, as Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York demonstrated when he vetoed

abortion repeal despite Nixon's public letter.

Although a strong argument can be made for federal aid to church schools, a \$200 tax credit is not going to save fountaining parochial schools. Since the average cost of educating a child is \$830 a year, a credit

would have to be three to four times larger than what the President has endorsed to be of decisive help to hard-pressed Catholic parents.

Will any of this money actually be forthcoming? Casper Weinberger, the budget director, warned the Ways and Means Committee that since the administration wants no tax increase and a rigid budget ceiling, any help for parochial school parents should be financed by cutting existing federal aid to public schools. Put in those terms, the bill could set off the kind of parochial school vs. public school controversy that killed federal aid to education bills for 20 years

Bombing

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Shriver

By C. L. Sulzberger

First Nixon, Then

Shriver

Abortion Issue

Two years ago, the President appointed John D. Rockefeller Jr. and 22 other distinguished citizens to serve on a commission on population growth and the American future. When the commission finished its work on May 5, the President issued a statement rejecting much of its report. "I consider abortion an unacceptable form of population control.... I do not support the unrestricted distribution of family planning services and devices

Shriver has not yet made his

but an energetic, intelligent and compassionate man, he is in some respects the best endowed of any of the Kennedy clan for the highest office in the United States, even though he has yet to persuade the public. He is running as No. 2 this time on a ticket hampered by some strange concepts of how diplomatic and defense policy should be elaborated, but he now has a chance for widespread exposure.

Shriver's eventual prospects are, however, of less present importance than the immediate prospects of Nixon and most Americans would be astonished at the alarm occasioned in a broad spectrum of opinion over at the long-shot chance that George McGovern might win the November vote and proceed to honor some of the promises he has made.

This opinion is by no means limited to right-wing governments, as in Spain or Greece, or to Asian states with which we are linked, such as South Vietnam.

President Nixon has Henry Cabot Lodge, his 1960 running mate, in Rome as his personal envoy to the Vatican, and has retained a Jesuit priest on his White House staff.

Viewing these actions, Democratic politicians shake their heads in envy. As one of them remarked the other day, "Nixon could never have dreamed of trying. Can you imagine the uproar if Kennedy had come out for parochial school aid or put a Jesuit on his staff or sent a letter to the cardinal?"

Matthew Troy, the Queens County Democratic chairman in New York City, wisecracked

nam or Thalidomide. It is fervently supported in Nato; it is a matter of utmost concern in Israel; and it is endorsed in many left-wing circles which fear that the global power balance might be disturbed if anything tilted should anything approach McGovern's foreign and defense pledges become the basis for American policy.

As but one example I cite the opinion of Milovan Djilas, former second man in Communist Yugoslavia's hierarchy who is now on the outs with Marshal Tito but who is a profound thinker on political matters and with much experience abroad. Djilas told

"President Nixon's trips to Peking and Moscow represented a very impressive historical act. They showed that Nixon understands what Communism is. President Johnson played on the conflict between the Russians and the Chinese. That is a classical kind of policy. But Nixon saw that it would be better to have good relations with both of them—while at the same time remaining strong. He knows you can't afford to be weak."

Why the U.S. Won

The big event of the past four years, according to Djilas, is that the Americans have demonstrably proven they won the cold war and this has altered the entire world picture. He doesn't like the Vietnam conflict and confesses he has never felt a personal sympathy for Nixon, based on what he has read of him, but he thinks Nixon fully understands foreign policy requirements.

"The New Left and those influenced by it think the U.S. is racked by crisis, but the so-called crisis in American society is largely imaginary. Race and class and generation gaps do exist but there is no fundamental crisis. The crisis you have are aspects of the difficulty of adjusting to the electronic and technological revolutions of our time."

"But you have emerged stronger on the world scene because the Communists were divided into factions while, at the same time, the United States succeeded in enlarging some of the basic democratic ideas. The individual human rights—thus helping to erode the Communists' system."

"And economically, you succeeded in pressing the Marxist world into collaboration with you. You proved the truth of your theory, that no economic system can develop isolated from others. And you stayed strong enough."

It is interesting that, although this analysis comes from a Marxist heretic, it resembles similar statements I have heard in various Western European countries, often from foreign observers who habitually preferred Democratic presidents in the United States.

They feel Nixon is in line with the traditional postwar American outlook and they are scared of what McGovern might be tempted to do because of verbal commitments already made.

HELEN KINNELL FORTINER, Rabat.

Letters

Diplomats' Union

According to a report from Washington (

Paris

Gordon Shines in Harold and Maude'

By Thomas Quinn Curiss

7 (IHT).—The bar girl in "A Doll's House" mechanical and mannered. I never saw her in Olsen's hit, can attest to her brilliance, especially in stylized roles as the enchantress of humbug or as the dazzling Mayfair drawing room in "Sorcery Blandish," and as the rowdy country wife who comes to town in Wycheley's "Festive Rump."

On the stage she shone as a seasoned comedienne of intense individuality and with a remarkable gift for subtle caricature. Movie producers have typecast her as a funny freak, the stereotyped little old lady in tennis shoes and, basically, that is her part in her new film. She, however, is an artist and outwits this coarse strategy, extracting from commonplace material something very fine and very rare.

It is impossible to recommend the scenario of "Harold and Maude" as a sterling achievement. Deliberately peculiar, it wriggles desperately to be daringly non-conformist, administering over-doses of black-humor extract. It begins with an attempted suicide and follows this with another.

It lingers in funeral parlors and cemeteries and often travels by barge. The better part of its jokes seem to have come from an undertaker's convention banquet. It has to do with a poor little rich boy who is cured of his death wish when he befriends a wise old eccentric lady hermit who opens his faded eyes to the wonders of life.

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Ruth Gordon and Bud Cort in "Harold and Maude."

A few of its episodes—such as that in which the youth's society mother seeks to find him a suitable mate—are mildly diverting, but the script's mixture of the macabre and the macabre results in a tasteless stew. Bud Cort as the worn, weary adolescent resembles a teen-aged Peter Lorre as he peers about with sinister glances for fresh means of self-destruction. But this hippie Halloween is enlightened by the presence of Ruth Gordon, who shines diamond-like in the surrounding gloom. Her is a commanding characterization, moving, tender, sometimes impishly merry. Beneath its powerful tag of authentic tragedy, here is an exquisite piece of acting. Don't miss it.

Riding on the coattails of Pasolini's "Decameron" of last year comes "Decameron II" (at the Arlequin in Italian with French subtitles). This second helping of Boccaccio contains six stories related by Florentine young people as they sit out the plague in a mountain castle retreat. Directed by Mino Guerrini, the sequel has none of its forerunner's artistry and charm. The tales, of course, are better than a Hollywood hack could turn out, but their treatment and interpretation are crude, scarcely above the level of the routine semi-porno flickers.

At the University of California at Los Angeles, Neuro-psychiatric Institute researchers have taken scores of photographs of mysterious coronas that seem to ebb and flow around a faith healer's fingertips.

A Stanford University scientist speaks of "a new type of energy that could not be detected before." Psychic surgery—surgery without benefit of scalpel or anesthesia or trace of a scar—may not be fakey, some serious-minded people believe.

Dr. Theima Moss, a psychologist and Dr. Marshall Barsky, kidney specialist, both from Los Angeles, are studying the reputed powers of persons who claim to cure illness by "laying on of hands."

Healing powers, according to many practitioners, are due to an electrical force within the healer's body which can be transmitted to the ill person.

Energy Forces

Health, according to these views, exists when "energy forces" existing within every individual achieve a proper balance. Illness is a disruption of these forces.

Healing achieves its purpose when the balance of forces in the patient is restored by the healer's reservoir of electrical energy—something like recharging a dead battery, the thinking goes.

Dr. Moss, an authority on psychic (ESP) phenomena, last year visited the laboratory of Dr. V. I. Inyushin at the University of Karakh in the Soviet Union.

Dr. Inyushin is one of the pioneers in a technique called Kirlian photography. No camera or lens is used. Instead the object to be photographed is placed on a piece of film and the film is exposed by a pulsed electrical discharge passed through the object.

The resulting photographs are sometimes striking.

Most objects even inanimate ones, display a brightly colored corona around their edges. Internal patterns are sometimes visible, especially in leaves. Each species of leaf appears to have its characteristic pattern, according to Dr. Moss and Ken Johnson, a colleague.

One series of three photos shows a leaf that has been freshly plucked, the same leaf after a hole has been punched in it and the leaf a few minutes after a psychic healer has passed his hand over the punched hole.

While the second photo in the series plainly shows a gaping black hole, the hole appears to have undergone changes following the ministrations of the healer.

Dr. Moss has shown special interest in photographing the finger pads of healers. While Kirlian photos of the finger pads of most people display a corona, the coronas of some healers appear to be extra wide.

After a healing session, however, Dr. Moss says the healer's coronas are significantly narrow-

companionship and kidnaps a trained nurse, but they are apprehended and locked up in a county jail. Awaiting trial, they make their escape and, returning to their forest camp, find that an obliging young lady has made her home. A ménage-à-trois is established quickly, but one of the men becomes jealous of his comrade—and the fair one departs to restore their brotherly harmony. "Les Mâles" provides a pleasant hour and a half, though sometimes, like its principals, it wanders without much purpose.

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Psychic surgery—surgery without benefit of scalpel or anesthesia or trace of a scar—may not be fakey, some serious-minded people believe.

Dr. William A. Tiller, chairman of the department of material science at Stanford, told a recent meeting of parapsychologists at Palo Alto, Calif., about recent Russian efforts to measure "psychic energy."

In one experiment the Russians showed there are paths on the surface of the body along which electrical resistance is lower than for adjacent areas. These paths, which Dr. Tiller said correspond to what the Chinese call meridians, connect points in the body which are the same as the acupuncture points where needles are placed to treat illnesses.

In another Russian study, newborn rabbits were taken under the sea in a submarine while the mother was left ashore hooked on an electroencephalograph.

As the young rabbits were killed one by one there was a characteristic response in the mother's brain waves, Dr. Tiller said. This, he said, indicates not only that there is some kind of a link between mother and offspring but

that it is through an energy system other than the one represented by the electromagnetic spectrum used by conventional communication systems.

Several years ago it became apparent that many of the so-called involuntary functions of the body—heart rate, blood pressure and brainwave frequency, for example—could be controlled voluntarily. Although yogis have been manipulating internal states for centuries, it was not until scientists began applying that engineering principle of feedback to the human system that the potential of biofeedback for health purposes became apparent.

Although yogis have been manipulating internal states for centuries, it was not until scientists began applying that engineering principle of feedback to the human system that the potential of biofeedback for health purposes became apparent.

Biofeedback involves using instruments to measure and present to the person some physiological process of which he normally is unaware. Two examples are muscle tension and brainwaves.

Suppose a person wishes to reduce his tensions because of a related high blood pressure or migraine headache problem. Sitting quietly in a room relaxing while attached to an instrument that measures muscle tension, the person can literally see his tension diminish.

By receiving instant visual feedback the person can learn what state of mind or body position or other behavior best produces the desired result.

Already scores of scientists engaged in biofeedback research have shown its potential for regulating erratic heart rhythms, lowering blood pressure and preventing migraines. Others are checking whether it can be used to control pain, teach military subjects to remain alert while watching radar screens and control the flow of stomach acid in ulcer patients.

© Los Angeles Times

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© Los Angeles Times

Music in Berlin

A 'Belle Hélène' for Actors

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—Eight years ago, on the 100th anniversary of the world premiere of Jacques Offenbach's smash-hit operetta "La Belle Hélène," two bright young men in East Berlin marked the occasion in an unorthodox way. Peter Hacks, PhD, born in West Germany and who had shown the unusual courage of his political convictions by moving to East Berlin, took the original Melba-Halévy libretto of "La Belle Hélène" and adapted it into what he termed "an operetta for actors." Benno Besson, who in Zurich had fallen under the spell of Bertolt Brecht during his way-stop between the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Berlin Ensemble and who then had followed his mentor to East Berlin, staged it in the Kammertheater, a miniature jewel of a theater. Public and critical acclaim turned "Die Schön' Helena" into such a hit that it remained for years in the repertory there.

Now Besson has given the Hacks script a completely new production in a considerably larger house, the Volksbühne, where Besson today serves as artistic director. His productions during the past few years, in

particular his now legendary staging of Yevgeni Schwartz's allegorical satire "The Dragon," have established him as East Berlin's most richly gifted stage director working in the dramatic theater. Next time you hear anyone trot out that hoary calumny that the Swiss have no sense of humor, refer the blackguard to Benno Besson.

Scholars from West

East, Berlin theatrical productions, especially those with a satirical bent, invariably attract eager scouts from West Berlin who go over, ears pricked, and pads surreptitiously in hand, expressly to record what they regard as significant do-re-mi entendres and how the East Berlin audience reacted to them. Allow me to list three examples cited from "Die Schön' Helena":

Agamemnon complains that his country has a lack of men of esprit; other countries, he says, do have them, and, after all, one needs such people every few years or so. Someone remarks how easy it is to give a text meaning—if one changes it. The blind old bard Homer, hurt by his high-handed reception by the great, names, "The way they treat me... I shall have to praise them more." At the Volksbühne in East

Berlin such bons mots do get laughs of recognition, even applause, but the reader can himself decide as to just how much that fact signifies.

Die Erotik'

What Germans call die Erotik figures in this production to an extent unusual for the sexually rather prim German Democratic Republic. Whenever Paris and Helena even see each other, a sort of ecstatic paroxysm contracts their bodies into a momentary rigor. The wall of Helena's bedchamber displays a portrait of her parents, Leda and the swan, engrossed in an activity one encounters only exceptionally in the portraits of more orthodox families.

As Helena, Besson has cast Angelika Domröse, a charming young woman with a lovely, lightly veiled body and exquisite breasts, as Paris. Dieter Montag, who, without ever overdoing the spoof, displays the purest of hearts and the resultant strength as the strength of 10. A long list of other actors stand out in supporting roles.

Everybody also sings quite a lot of songs. The tunes come from Offenbach, with a small pit band piping and drumming in apposite lark fashion.

In Italy

Concert Series in a Reclaimed Ghost Town

By William Weaver

CENNINA, Italy (IHT).

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1972 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1972 - Stocks and Div. in \$		1972 - Stocks and Div. in \$	
High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Div.	High	Low
Net High Low Div. in \$							
83	64	Abitibi	1.16	63	57.1	61	55.4
84	41	ACF Ind.	2.0	85	57.1	57.1	57.1
86	12	AcmeClev	23	17	15	17	17
87	12	AcmeMkt	1.2	15	13	13	13
88	42	AcmeMkt	1.2	35	31	31	31
89	12	AcmeMkt	1.2	12	12	12	12
90	8	Ad Astra	1.2	8	8	8	8
91	20	Ad Astra	4.0	17	4.7	4.7	4.7
92	27	Ad Astra	4.0	47	4.7	4.7	4.7
93	156	Admiral	1.16	64	124	145	145
94	41	ADM	1.16	63	57.1	57.1	57.1
95	12	ADM	1.16	20	15	15	15
96	17	ADM	1.16	12	12	12	12
97	7	ADM	1.16	12	12	12	12
98	90	Aero Inc	3.5	90	57.1	57.1	57.1
99	22	Aero Prod	2.0	23	21.1	21.1	21.1
100	54	Aero Prod	2.0	20	19.1	19.1	19.1
101	75	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
102	25	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
103	25	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
104	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
105	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
106	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
107	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
108	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
109	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
110	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
111	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
112	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
113	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
114	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
115	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
116	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
117	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
118	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
119	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
120	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
121	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
122	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
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124	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
125	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
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191	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
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193	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	13
194	15	Aero Produc	1.4	14	13	13	

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1972

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Page 9

Pre-Tax Profits, Gain in Half Year

N. West Germany (Reuters)—KASF group had earnings about three-quarters of last year's total pre-tax group profit of 500 million DM. The parent company's first-half earnings totalled about 50 percent of last year's 445 million DM pre-tax profit.

The chemical company said it had slower earnings growth in the second quarter, particularly by the parent company and the domestic subsidiaries where higher costs and exchange rate losses played a role. In non-European holdings played a significant part in the positive earnings and sales development of the group, it said.

East N.Y. Hoess-Hoogovens

DORTMUND, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ)—East N.Y. Hoess-Hoogovens, the West German-Dutch steel unit, had net profit of 30 million deutsche marks in the first half year of 1972, the company reported today.

11.4 percent to the six months, up 10 percent from 2.97 billion.

East N.Y. Hoess-Hoogovens, the holding through which Hoess of Germany and Hoogovens of the Netherlands merged on Jan. 1, did not give comparative year-earlier profit figures, saying this is impossible because of differing accounting methods previously used.

It was noted, however, that reported profit was exclusively the result of Hoogovens and that Hoess suffered a loss in the half-year.

Sales totaled 3.05 billion DM, down 2.6 percent from the comparable 1971 total.

BOAC in the Red

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters)—Britain's biggest airline, British Overseas Airways Corp. (BOAC), reported a financial loss today for the first time in eight years and said the cost of beating hijackers was partly to blame.

The airline reported a loss of £1.4 million for the year ended March 31, despite an 8.8 percent rise in revenues to £211.7 million.

BOAC has only had one big hijacking—the case of the Arab guerrillas who took over a VC-10 jet in 1970. But its precautions against suffering a repeat performance have since cost a steady £1 million a year.

Other reasons accounting for the deficit, BOAC said, were the growth of rival charter business and the British government's transfer of lucrative routes to private enterprise.

As the Yugoslavs prosper in a consumer-oriented economy, many are building second homes in the countryside, often Swiss chalets, and traveling abroad for holidays or to find spare parts for their cars. Last year, statistically, one of every two Yugoslavs went abroad, mainly to Italy or Austria. About 3,000 Diners Club members cards are reported to have been issued in Yugoslavia by a travel agency in Zagreb, capital of the former Yugoslavia.

For all this, said BOAC, it made an operating profit for the year of £3 million. But this was transformed into a deficit largely on account of the dividend demanded by the only shareholder—the British government—amounting to £2.5 million.

When added to other non-operating costs, this meant that BOAC had to draw some £1.8 million from its reserves, chairman Keith Granville, said. He stressed that this still left BOAC with a comfortable £77 million in reserves.

On prospects for next year, he said the chances were for little better than break-even.

Geisenberg Operating at Loss

ESSEN, West Germany, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ)—Geisenberg, a major West German oil company, has operated at a loss so far in 1972, chairman Walter Cipa told the annual meeting today.

Geisenberg had an operating loss last year of 16 million deutsche marks. Only through extraordinary income and liquidation of some reserves was the company able to offer shareholders an annual dividend of 2 DM, half of the 1970 payout.

Geisenberg's net purchases of long-term bonds, including debentures, totalled 1.5 billion DM from January

to June, a total deficit of 2 billion DM in the year.

Interest rates on long-term bonds, including debentures, totalled 1.5 billion DM from January

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Sox Back, 6-1

Margin of Game

Aug. 17 (UPI)—Carlo and Farley's pair of 3 in two runs the Chicago 4 to within a the American division lead by more Orioles.

who were idle the Sox by one the American

day

vision, the los Orioles margin over the Tigers one of Detroit's under with Minn.-place Yankees headed, moved aames of Bald-

run single and double in the big hits as over starter Pat over Eddie Hart-

usage

scored single d. and fifth in- terly Ed Spiezo, tarding pitcher ave. Chicago a second and Cindi in the fifth on by Kelly and a adrews.

it dropped its a row, scored seventh inning Jon Baylor and chhitter Tom

by Cy Acosta the seventh, re- sids third victory.

Dobson, 13-12, me in five dead-1 Star Game.

Braves 1

sacrifice fly in and the clutch McGraw in relief in the ninth led to 1-1 victory over stadium. Kranzke second base- with the starter and loser had opened the ne-drive double corner and ad- Garrett ground- booted his won- and McGraw

Orioles 3

Aug. 17 (NYT)—s' scored a 4-3 over the Orioles.

who has been offensively, won a homer in the 20th round, whose batting erably when he the prescription intact lenses was

came off Doyle relieved. Mike seventh after a home gave dventage. The game in the Blair's sacrifice

Yankees 2

who had three last four starts, ork as Kansas running run in for a 3-3 The 25-year-old was promoted on two months best earned- the league. The in 10 decisions, a run off Fritz seventh.

Red Sox 8

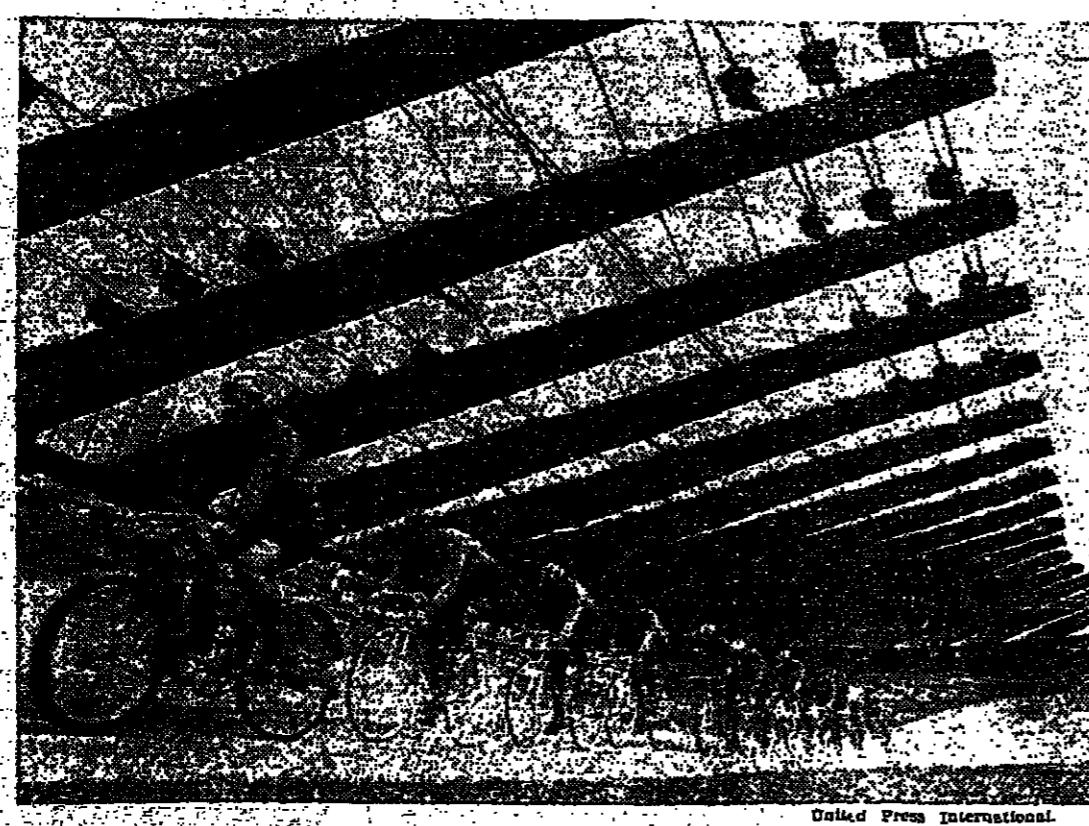
re run by Tom- 0th gave Texas over Boston led to tie in the eighth. Reggie Smith in Boston's

Indians 1

Ken McMullen ing streak to 17

gile in the ninth, vs. Pinson and gave Call- umph.

Wednesday's



United Press International
BICYCLE CHAIN—Italian Olympic cyclists are in training behind a motorized pace-setter in the newly constructed Olympic Cycling Stadium at Munich.

Gibson Wins 13th in Last 15 As Cardinals Defeat Padres

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (UPI)—Bob Gibson scored his 13th victory in his last 15 decisions as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the San Diego Padres, 5-4, at San Diego.

Gibson, in boosting his won-lost record to 13-7, needed eightinning relief help. Diego Segui came on with one out and two on base and held the Padres without a run to get the save.

Luis Melendez hit a two-run homer for the Cardinals and Ted Sizemore drove in what proved to be the winning run. Nate Colbert of San Diego, San Francisco, in its best hitting game of the season, collected 20 safeties off six Cub pitchers.

Braves 3, Mets 1

Don Wilson tossed a five-hitter in blanking Montreal, 5-0, for Houston at Jerry Park.

Pirates 3, Dodgers 2

Sluggish White Stargel's 200th homer, with one out in the ninth, gave Pittsburgh a 2-3 road victory and stopped Los Angeles' five-game winning streak. Don Sutton had a shutout when Dave Cash doubled, advanced to third on a balk and scored on Al Oliver's single. Stargel's home followed. Jim Brewer, the Dodgers' top relief pitcher, and Tommy John, a starting pitcher, were sidelined with injuries. Brewer, who had been in 45 games this

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Baltimore 50 51 .551 1

Braves 49 52 .522 2

Boston 53 53 .500 3

Cleveland 52 56 .465 8

Milwaukee 52 58 .438 10

(Thursday's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

Chicago 3, Milwaukee 6.

Oakland 4, Baltimore 3.

Montreal 2, New York 2.

Texas 3, Boston 4.

Minnesota at Detroit, rain.

California 2, Cleveland 1.

Thursday's Games

Chicago 6, Baltimore 1.

Californias at Atlanta, night.

Montreal at Detroit, 2, two-eight.

(Only names scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

W L Pct. GB

Pittsburgh 52 51 .533 1

New York 58 56 .537 10

Chicago 54 54 .518 11

St. Louis 55 56 .485 15 1/2

Montreal 43 57 .381 22

Philadelphia 42 59 .373 23

Western Division

Cincinnati 62 42 .576 6 1/2

Montreal 62 45 .556 6 1/2

Los Angeles 59 51 .533 9 1/2

Atlanta 52 62 .447 18 1/2

San Francisco 43 67 .347 25

(Thursday's game not included.)

Wednesday's Results

San Francisco 14, Chicago 2.

Atlanta 3, New York 1.

Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 2.

Montreal 1, Milwaukee 0.

St. Louis 1, San Diego 4.

Pittsburgh 6, Los Angeles 2.

Thursday's Games

New York 2, Atlanta 1.

Cincinnati at Philadelphia, night.

St. Louis 2, San Diego, night.

Pittsburgh 2, Los Angeles, night.

Chicago at San Francisco.

Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Observer

Women's Conjugation

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—I am, you are, he is, she is, it is, we are, we are, we are.

Sexist!

I am, you are, SHE it, he is, it is, we are, we are, we are.

You're one of those outmoded male chauvinists who tries to de-

stroy women by lighting their cigarettes by holding doors for them...

I am, you are, it is, she is, he is, we are, we are, IT is, IT is, we are, we are, we are.

That's typical of this male-dominated society's sick habit of putting things before people, of...

I am, you are, she is, he is, we are, we are, they are, IT is, IT is, IT is, IT is, we are, we are, we are.

How revealing! The couple, a social unit in which woman is ensnared in marriage, is exalted by being placed ahead of the independent single woman. In a society that sick, is it any wonder that marriage...

I am, you are, SHE is, we are, we are, we are...

...that marriage is nothing more than legalized prostitution.

I am, you are, she is, he is, we are, we are, IT is, WE are.

Naturally, with arrogant male

dicks, you regard the legalized

Drawbridge in Mass.

Bows to Technology

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Aug. 17 (AP)—The Deer Island Drawbridge over the Merrimac River has at last bowed to modern technology.

A \$64,000 motor is to be installed to open the bridge, ending a system of sweat and delays that occasionally delighted tourists but more often put motorists into a rage.

At the moment, the 130-foot, 400,000-pound drawspan is rudely opened by a team of eight men pushing steel bars round and round a capstan. It takes 20 minutes to open the bridge and 30 minutes to close it.

The motor will cut the time to less than two minutes for each operation. And one man will be able to do it all, just by pushing a button.



Baker

prostitute, with all her humanity, with less respect than you give an inanimate object.

I am, you are, she is, he is, we are, we are, we are, we are, we are.

As a creator of this sick, corrupt system, how dare you put yourself above the prostitute, legalized or illegalized?

I am, you are, she is, you are, we are, we are, HIS it, it is.

Why, with just a few more advances in mechanical breeding, your role will be filled much more satisfactorily by a machine.

I am, you are, she is, you are, we are, we are, IT is, he is.

In fact, you will cease to be of any biological necessity whatever.

I am, you are, she is, you are, we are, we are, we are, we are.

Nevertheless, under the new order both sexes will receive justice. Men will be given the same chance as women to obtain fancy jobs with big expense accounts...

HE is, I am, you are, she is, we are...

...although they will also have to shoulder the broom and stay home to administer the peregoric when baby is ill.

I am, you are, she is, you are, we are, we are, it, HE is.

Men will find that once relieved of the sick egocentricity of the power drive to impose their will upon a victimized class...

I am NOT, you are, she is...

...they will attain happiness at last from a sense of being part of the whole human community...

I ARE, you are, she is, you are...

...a community in which all will find a happy ending in the fulfillment of becoming one with the true country product, the McCoy of Gouda.

The town has the easy tranquillity of a flowering backwater, out of the world's turbulent mainstream—there's a calm order

about the willows and the chestnuts, a thoughtful arrangement of canals and broad avenues. Though the population this year is pushing 47,000, alibi up under the customary summer horde of visitors, people still find time to relax to the music of the hurdy-gurdy, and drink a small Dutch gin on a flower-filled terrace, and maybe puff a clay pipeful.

How old is Gouda? Nobody knows. But it's clear in the record that 700 years ago this year, which is to say in 1272 (the year Marco Polo arrived in China), the village of Gouda was chartered as a free city, and that's what the celebration is all about.

"So there will be wine, women and cheese galore this coming weekend," said Mr. Gaster, who heads up the *Vereniging Voor Vreemdelingenverkeer*, meaning Tourist Information Office, which helps out people who don't speak Dutch. The wine will come from France, the women will blossom in costumes of the romantic past, and the cheese will flow, if you'll permit the image, like water. The big week of festivities, the prime time, will close with banners and floodlights around midnight of Aug. 26—eight days of junkets and excursions, parades and concerts, art exhibits and special markets—antiques, handicrafts, churchwardens' pipes, wooden shoes, and cheese with practically everything.

On the morning of Aug. 19 the town council will convene in costumes of 700 years ago to hear the mayor pronounce a few well-chosen words to launch the mer-

By William A. Krauss

Gouda, Holland, Aug. 17 (IHT)—

"Please smile when you say 'cheese' around here," said J.F.A. Gaster cheerfully in the city's brick market square the other morning—morning of brilliant, untypical Dutch sunshine.

"Because as everybody knows this side of China, Gouda lives by her cheese," he said. "Cheese is to Gouda what Burgundy is to Burgundy. It identifies us abroad, and it keeps the money rolling in."

So it follows that cheese, the true and authentic Gouda, will be star of the show when the main events of the town's 700th anniversary program are launched Saturday. The kickoff will be the "Marriage of Cheese and Wine."

Population 47,000

The marriage is scheduled for Saturday in Gouda's market square, the largest in Holland, surrounding the lovely Gothic town hall, just beyond the shadow of 16th-century St. John's Church (where Shakespeare is buried, according to Gouda lore). This is the square, too, of the farmers' cheese market, each Thursday morning from May through September, when the dealers haggle with the farmers over mountains of *boerenkaas*, the true country product, the McCoy of Gouda.

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iment. Representatives of 10 French wine confraternities will have arrived from Bordeaux to solemnize, on that same day, the aforesaid "Marriage of Cheese and Wine." They'll lug along with them 600 bottles of Bordeaux wines, and in the great market square Dutchmen and their visitors will be invited to drink down and eat up the true wine and the true cheese.

Farmers' Cheese

What is this true cheese of Gouda? Well, it's not complicated. The true Gouda is the only Gouda. The *boerenkaas*, literally "farmers' cheese," is produced exclusively at one of the 1,500 registered cheese farms in the Gouda region. Nowhere else. Gouda-type cheeses are manufactured elsewhere in the world, of course, in Belgium, and perhaps Wisconsin. Imitation is the best form of flattery, but the veritable Gouda, handmade by farmers' wives and farmers' daughters, bears an official stamp, or cheese-mark, reading *Boerenkaas*.

On Aug. 26, nearly the whole town will unite to play at theater. Some 600 Gouda people will don costumes for an afternoon's procession portraying great events of the town's history, beginning with the charter of 1272 and extending to 1816, when Prince William returned from England following the defeat of Napoleon. There will be a profusion of shining swords, feathered hats, and sore feet to close Gouda's commemoration.



Kirk Douglas with Lesley Anne Down, who is him in "Scalawag." Miss Down is one of the working on the film who is not related.

PEOPLE: Kirk Douglas, A Family Man

Actor Kirk Douglas's latest movie is all in the family. Douglas is the producer, director and star of *Scalawag*, being shot in Zadar, Yugoslavia. That's not all. Douglas' wife is the production assistant, one son works in the photography department and another works as a publicity man. Even the Douglas family dog was flown to Yugoslavia to appear in the movie.

It's that time.

Britt Iowa, makes for attention by the Hobo Convention, by vt as King of the *Hi King Misle*, who querulous in speech: "The only place I beat me is that I got drunk platform." That's

Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner and Daniel Filupacchi, owner of a French magazine for men, announced yesterday in New York the debut of a new magazine, the first issue of which features a centerfold photo of a nude man and woman.

The magazine, intended for American readers, and called "Oui," will be on newsstands Sept. 5.

The centerfold of "Oui" showing a nude young couple in repose is symbolic of his editorial mood," Hefner said.

"Oui" embraces criticism without exploitation." He said the magazine is designed, written and edited for Americans but is "distinctly international in flavor."

Filupacchi is publisher of the \$6.97 to some \$6.377 to some \$6.

The father of James Mason left in his will be need the money, said he was pro success. John M. cloth merchant, Buddersfield, Eng. of 22. In his will he said, he said in sons in "equal affection" in flavor.

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Mexican Jailer Knows a Way to Keep Guards on Their Toes

By Charles Hillinger

ALAMOS, Mexico, Aug. 17.—

Guards at the local jail in this mountain town are especially on the alert for jail breaks.

If a prisoner escapes, the guard on duty has to finish out the escapee's term.

It's too bad for the guards, but it does happen now and then," Toribio L. Esquer said.

Mr. Esquer, 62, has been jailer at the Alamos Municipal Jail for 18 years.

There have been 16 escapes since I've been running the place," he noted.

Only once was a guard excused for the oversight.

The guard on duty was 75 years old," the jailer explained.

The prisoners that escaped had six more months to serve. The mayor made an exception because the guard was about to retire. He didn't have to serve the six months. It was just as well. The old guard would have

died in jail. He dropped dead a few days after he retired."

If more than one prisoner escapes, the guard on duty has to serve the combined terms of all the jailbreakers.

Most prisoners in the Alamos jail are in for minor offenses. Sentences for serious crimes generally are served at the Sonora State Prison at Hermosillo.

One unfortunate guard hired by Mr. Esquer, however, spent eight years behind bars. He served out the remainder of a murder sentence when the murderer died.

The Alamos jail currently has 26 prisoners. There is room for 100.

"I know them all personally," the jailer said. "This is a small town. Everybody knows everybody."

There are four guards. Each guard works two hours, then has six hours off. Two of the guards are prisoners.

The two prisoner guards re-

ceive 16 pesos (\$1.28) a day for doubling as guards.

The other two guards receive \$7.50 pesos (\$0.62) a day plus living quarters for their families in two thatched houses behind the jail.

Both prisoner guards are in jail for the same offense—stabbing another man in a barroom.

It was the same fight.

The jail is an old Spanish fort built in 1720. It became a jail in 1888.

Since everybody knows everybody, the Alamos jail is informal, as jails go. Wives and girl friends can spend the night inside the cell with prisoners.

Most jail breaks have been through the roof. Each cell has a hole in the roof for ventilation.

Prisoners make neckties, belts and ropes out of hair.

"Sometimes a prisoner will sneak a long rope he's working on into his cell," the jailer said, then declared:

"I've got only three months left to do. Nobody better try to bust out of here on my time."

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